

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCT. 26. 1864.

NO. 388.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, County of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is..... \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is..... 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company)..... \$ 50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed..... 42,500 00

Short time loans, city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight percent interest..... 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call at Board of Directors on 60 days' notice..... 40,000 00

Loans on policy in force, bearing six percent interest..... 10,001 98

Premium and other notes bearing six percent interest..... 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid..... 9,685 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten percent interest..... 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 949 45

Revenue stamps..... 45 95

Total..... \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors..... none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due..... none.

3d. Losses unadjusted, &c..... none.

4th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy \$3,000..... 7,000

5th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force, as follows, viz:

630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate..... 2,152,800 00

Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencontre. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *dolorum tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deposes and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unnumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said S. Perit Rawle, and firmly believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 1st day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits made by the provisions of and entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly.

By A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864.—w—629.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 179.]

[Continued.]

For repairs to the bridge across the Potowmack river at Little Falls, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide temporary accommodations for the State Department, and for such of the clerks of the Second Auditor of the Treasury as cannot be accommodated in Winder's building, ten thousand dollars.

JAIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For salary of warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, from February twenty-ninth to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at the rate of sixteen hundred dollars per annum, five hundred and forty dollars and six cents.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

For the preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the Government, four thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the army and navy and the revenue cutter service, and the District of Columbia, in the Government Hospital for the insane in District, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, sixty thousand five hundred dollars.

For finishing, furnishing, heating, and lighting additional accommodations in the east wing, five thousand dollars.

For continuation of the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital, ten thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of furniture of the various public buildings under the supervision of the Treasury Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

For heating apparatus for the east front and centre wing of the Treasury building, in addition to available appropriations, twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For plates, paper, and special dies, and the necessary incurred in procuring said notes, including miscellaneous items, four hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of Government the votes of the electors of said States for President and Vice President of the United States, at Portland, Maine, on the site owned by the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of furniture of the various public buildings under the supervision of the Treasury Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of Government the votes of the electors of said States for President and Vice President of the United States, at Portland, Maine, on the site owned by the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for other purposes, approved July six, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade," and for the expenses of the mixed courts of justice provided for by said treaty.

For the payment of sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for other purposes, approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, also and that part of the first section of an act entitled "An act making supplemental appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for other purposes," approved July six, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade," and for the expenses of the mixed courts of justice provided for by said treaty.

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For the payment of sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 26, 1864.

Letter from Alex. H. Stevens.

We publish the subjoined letter from Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the so-called Confederate States, merely to put it on file. Like all the rebels, he is for the Chicago nominees, and sees "a ray of light,"—the first he has seen since his friends inaugurated the rebellion—which gladdens his heart with the hope that the rebellion and insurrection may succeed. McClellan and Pendleton's supporters have the encouragement and countenance of all the rebels and traitors:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., Sept. 29, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant sooner. I have been absent for nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that no person living can feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

That movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now disunited country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterward formed upon this principle. No league can ever be formed or maintained between any State, North or South, securing public liberty, upon any other principle.

The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world, and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles spring from a departure from this principle, from a violation of this essential law of our political organization.

In 1776 our ancestors and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends for which it is formed it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new government, laying the foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people," and "governed," in this announcement, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining a government, not individual members of society. The consent of the governed refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs. It was upon this principle the Colonists stood justifiable before the world in effecting their separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present co-equal and co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed a new compact of union.

The idea that the old Union, or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be sustained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new. It would be that sort of Union that results from despotism.

The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings before their efforts will result in much practical good. Any peace growing out of a Union of States established by force will be as ruinous to them as to us.

The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform or principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light, which, under Providence, may prove the dawn of the day to this long and cheerless night; the first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart, and toward it I could almost exclaim: "Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven, first born of the eternal, co-essential beam. May I express thee unblamed, since God's light."

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams, or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse are its good work to be done, depends so much upon the action

of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray, a small and tremulous ray, enough only to gladden the heart and quicken the hope.

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife, through the medium of a convention of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiations of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers; just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled.

The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other, must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation.

From the discussion or interchange of views in such a Convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States toward each other and toward the Federal head, would doubtless be much better understood generally, than they now are; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could upon some plan of adjustment, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should ratify it. It becomes the people of the South, as well as the people of the North, to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, nations and countries, when and where it has existed has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but it has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to demand and maintain.

But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you allude, they are not yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage, and fortitude in the crisis that tried men's souls, in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in the hour of need. Their illustrations and glorious example bids us not to under estimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at cost of treasure and blood.

Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled. In point of reverse our condition is not to be compared to theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes.

With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the Cabinet and in the field in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people in the great cause of right and liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end.

At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position, can do anything toward inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wicked and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North.

Georgia, our own State, to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an endorsement of these principles. All you and I, and others in our position, therefore can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability, hold up these principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind of the North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the wilderness.

The chief aid and the encouragement we can give the peace party of the North, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them and us to permanent peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty. With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to.

All questions of boundaries, confederacies and union or unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law or the balance of power and the harmony of the States.

Yours respectfully,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

It is rumored that Mr. Stanton will be offered the place on the Bench of the Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Taney. If so, we hope Gen. Butler will be appointed Secretary of War.

The Ohio soldiers in Sheridan's army voted on the battlefield. Squads would go to the ambulances in the rear and deposit their ballots to kill traitors in the North, and then return to fight their open and armed foes with bullets.

The Lebanon (Kentucky) Republican of the 20th October says:

Frank Wollord proposes to convince the citizens of Marion county that Lincoln is a tyrant and usurper, because he (Wollord) was summarily dismissed the United States service for attempting to play the politician and soldier at the same time. If he is as successful as he was in Indiana, the gods will be praised! We respectfully suggest that he prove to our citizens which is best, a President who dares do his duty, or a citizen who does not dare to face a court of his country, and breaks a parole of honor to prevent his trial.

Soldiers Voting in the State.

For the benefit and information of the Kentucky Soldiers in this State, we publish the following Circular:

CONGRESS OF KY.

Office of SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 10th, 1864.

The attention of the qualified voters of this State, in actual military service of the United States or of this State, who may be in the State on the day of the next Presidential election, is called to the following clause of Chapter 572 of an Act passed by the last General Assembly:

"That all qualified voters of this State, who shall be in the military service of the United States or of this State, either within this State or without the same, on the day of the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at the election to be held pursuant to law, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at any voting precinct in this State, whether resident therein or not."

That all qualified voters of this State, who shall be in the military service of the United States or of this State, either within this State or without the same, on the day of the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at the election to be held pursuant to law, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at any voting precinct in this State, whether resident therein or not."

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 26, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—N. R. BLACK.
Second District—Ed. R. WEIR.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—J. A. BRECKINRIDGE.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Laws of 1861-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

By a flag of truce sent out by Gen. Burbridge, information has been received from Breckinridge that Col. Chas. S. Hanson is still alive, and will probably recover. We are rejoiced to hear it.

The lower house of the Alabama Legislature has just adopted a resolution to the effect that "neither patriots nor wise men can tolerate any termination of the present war, without the maintenance of the independence of the Confederate States."

The stables at Riverside Trotting Park, in Brighton, Massachusetts, were destroyed by fire on the night of October 19, with twenty-three horses, including some of the best trotting stock in the country. A number of young stock was also lost. The races were in progress.

Is it not a singular spectacle presented in Kentucky at this time, by the position which prominent men, some of whom have been honored and elected as Union men, have taken, by bestriding the Chicago disunion platform along side of such known traitors as Powell, Wickliffe, and all their party? Will the Union people of the State be deceived into following such men in their inconsistencies? Is it not probable that, if they should do so, these men will next, under some fallacious pretext, endeavor to take them into the rebel ranks? Beware!

The soldiers' vote has settled all the disputed questions about the Pennsylvania elections and given the Union party the victory—complete and decisive. About two-thirds of the soldiers' vote has been received. This stands as follows: Union, 14,960; Democrat, 3,585; being a Union majority of 11,105. Seventeen Union Congressmen have been elected, certain, out of twenty-four, which is a gain of five. Thus there is a gain of twelve Union Congressmen in Ohio, five in Pennsylvania, and four in Indiana—twenty-one in all. The aggregate Union majority in Pennsylvania will be somewhere between twelve and fifteen thousand.

How to Help the Soldiers.

An officer in Sheridan's army writes home to his friends: "Fight against the Copperheads—crush them—and by so doing you will greatly encourage the army and make us perfectly sure of success, and that a speedy one." He is not the only one who has that feeling. Said Gen. Hooker, in his speech at the Union meeting in Brooklyn recently: "Your victories are as dear to us in the front as the victories at the front are dear to you. The victories at the polls of last Fall were hailed with as much joy and as much enthusiasm in the army as though they had been achieved by other armies."

We should recognize this tie of companionship between the army and the Union voters at home. In the language of a contemporary: We ought to feel that we and the soldiers form different wings of one grand army who are fighting the same grand battle against the same hostile principles. And if it is their duty to bear forward their country's flag to victory through the toil and blood of battle, it is equally our duty to see that no listlessness, no indifference, no overconfidence of ours, shall rob them of the substantial fruit of their victories. If there are any among us who are at all disposed to slacken their efforts in view of the bright prospect of our success, we urge them rather to follow the example of Sheridan, who was not satisfied with sending the rebels "whirling through Winchester," nor with driving them from their all but impregnable position at Fisher's Hill, but who still "pushed on regardless of everything," converting the retreat into a route, and winning a victory whose echoes will reach Jeff. Davis at Macon like the voices of approaching ruin. And let us all push on, until when the sun of the 8th of November sets, the Copperheads shall be so thoroughly crushed, that from thenceforth no General or soldier will be troubled by the thought that possibly traitors at home may intervene between him and the final victory of the country's cause, to which he has dedicated his life.

Hon. Montgomery Blair's Speech.

We have seldom listened to an able or more convincing speech than the one delivered at the Court House on Saturday evening, by Hon. Montgomery Blair, late Post Master General. The speaker addressed his audience in the most earnest and impressive manner, speaking as a man to men, with the calm, quiet dignity of a statesman who well knew whereof he affirmed, and with the solemnity of one who deeply felt all the duty, the responsibilities, and the dangers of the hour. His speech contained no violent denunciations of the Chicago candidates or of their supporters; while the speaker held that the party was under the lead and in the control of disloyal men, still he did not believe that all its friends and supporters were such, though they certainly erred in their judgment or were misled by ignorance as to the true state of the contest in which our people are engaged,—their views and acts tending towards treason against their country.

In the view of the speaker, the great opposition in Kentucky to the present Administration, is based upon its actions with respect to slavery. Still he could not see how the opposers of Mr. Lincoln would better themselves by voting for Gen. McClellan. The Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln is the great stumbling block; and yet Gen. McClellan, in his famous Harrison's Landing letter, urged the President to this step, believing it to be a "military necessity" and strictly in accordance with the Constitution. This he did six months before the President saw the necessity for the step and issued his famous Proclamation. Still he did not go as far as McClellan advised, for he excepted the slaves of the border Slave States from the provisions of that act. Mr. Blair concurred with the views expressed by Southern politicians years before the Rebellion broke out, that in the event of the secession of the Southern States, slavery would be inevitably doomed,—that, as the cause of such a movement, it would be blotted out; and Mr. Lincoln for the suppression of the Rebellion had merely done what they foresaw and acknowledged would in some way be accomplished.

The speaker had been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel,—that noble old hero of the true Democratic party,—General Andrew Jackson, and he brought to the memory of the audience the manner in which he dealt with rebels. No sooner did South Carolina pass her ordinance of nullification in 1832, than he drew his sword, and he threatened the leaders, Calhoun and McDuffy, with the halter. When Gov. Letcher was charged with this threat to these traitors, he asked the General where his law for this proceeding could be found? The old hero answered, "My Attorney General will attend to the law." "But suppose he can find none?" "Then I'll appoint one who can; but on the firing of the first gun in South Carolina these men's necks shall snap." The true Democracy supported Gen. Jackson in his dealings with rebellion; this bogus Democracy,—the followers of the old reprobate, Buchanan, and the framers of the Chicago platform, decry and condemn Mr. Lincoln for his using all the power the Constitution gives him for the suppression of rebellion.

The speaker did not believe that McClellan was a disloyal man, but he feared he was on the way to become such. John G. Breckinridge was a man of honor and of great intellect, a Union man; but he caught at the bait held out for him—the Presidency—and fell; and if he could not resist the temptation, Mr. Blair assured his hearers that, from his personal knowledge of McClellan, it was certain such a man could not withstand the wiles or the threats of his party leaders, but must and would fall completely into their power, and act according to their decrees. The candidate of the Chicago party might be loyal, and just back of him were loyal men; behind them were men whose loyalty could not be vouched for; then came men still weaker in the knees; then the supporters of Kentucky neutrality; behind them Vallandigham and his crew, and then Jeff. Davis.—At one end of the rope, McClellan; at the other, Jeff. Davis; all working, unwittingly or knowingly, for the destruction of their country.

The difference between the views announced by the Chicago platform with regard to the prosecution of the war, and the views of McClellan in his letter of acceptance might easily be accounted for. When the platform was adopted the rebels were besieging Washington and Baltimore, and every thing was looking badly for the Union cause. But in a few days, one Farragut took the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay and inflicted great damage on the rebel cause, while one Sherman drove the enemy steadily before him till he took their great stronghold and chief dependence in the South, Atlanta. Then McClellan wrote his letter rather leaning towards a further prosecution of the war. Had the Chicago Convention met a few days later, a War Platform would have been adopted; or had McClellan's letter been written a few days earlier, his cry would have been for peace. The defeat of the present Administration, no matter by what means, was the great object to be attained.

Mr. Blair, in the most impressive and earnest manner warned his hearers of what would certainly befall home traitors if they persisted in their nefarious schemes. He uttered no threat—for Kentuckians were the last men to threaten, or to care for threats,—but merely stated the teachings of history. Free men might suffer long; but there was a point beyond which they would not suffer their liberties to be trampled upon, or even endangered,—a time when patience being exhausted, and long-suffering worn out by its abuse, they would rise in their majesty

and might bring the offenders to their merited punishment. Such had always been the case in a free Government, and such would always be the case; history is continually repeating itself. The traitor, open and avowed, or underhanded and working in the dark, would alike meet a traitor's doom. This was no threat against the supporters of McClellan, but only the statement of what would certainly befall those among them—and chiefly the leaders—who were working for the destruction of their country, deduced from the unerring teachings of history.

The Chicago Convention presented for the suffrages of the people Gen. McClellan, a military man, known only as such, George H. Pendleton, an opposer of the war and one who would let the seceding States depart in peace, and the Chicago platform, whose voice was all for peace, and that on any terms. And which would rule in case the party was successful? The platform, with its treason and its shame. On the other hand, Lincoln and Johnson were before the people for their suffrages. Lincoln, a true and tried patriot, who was devoting all his energies to his country's good and her salvation; a man whose heart, tender as a woman's, was with the people in all their sufferings, and who was doing all he could to bring their troubles to an end; Johnson, whose great fault was his being one of the people, of the working mechanical class. Which would the audience support? The life of the nation was at stake, and with the people rested its salvation.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the main points of the speech, which was listened to with earnest attention by a large audience for nearly three hours. We hope that Mr. Blair will meet a cordial reception in his travels through our State, and that his teachings will be received with the attention which they merit, and so result in great good to the noble cause of the Union.

All the banks of the city of Philadelphia, with the exception of four, had a meeting of stockholders October 20, when it was resolved to accept the act authorizing them to change from State to National Banks. This movement will exercise a very important influence upon other State banks in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

To Correspondents.

We have received a communication signed "A Citizen," which we decline to publish. The compliments to Capt. Swinker's Company are well deserved, from all we can hear; but we think if "A Citizen" will for a moment reflect, he will acknowledge that he conveys in his article information that should not be talked of outside of those who were engaged in the matter, and of course should not be published.

It is stated that official information has been received that the rebels in Canada are preparing for a raid on Buffalo, New York.

George Shuckford, Esq., was brutally murdered by rebels under Todd, at Syracuse, Missouri, some ten days since. He was a brother of Col. J. M. Shuckford, of Richmond, and Col. T. O. Shuckford, of Shelbyville, Ky.

The late details of the raid into St. Albans, Vermont, from Canada, are quite interesting. It now appears clearly that the marauders were rebels and not Canadian robbers. Their leader, one B. H. Young, has published a card in which he justifies the raid as a belligerent act; and claims to be a regularly commissioned Lieutenant in the Confederate service. He claims that he has violated no law of Canada, and that he is justified by the laws of nations!

The new Constitution of Maryland having been adopted, the Union men of that State held a Convention on the 18th October, and nominated Hon. Thos. Swann for Governor, and Dr. C. C. Cox for Lieutenant Governor. The nominations were unanimous. The same Convention also nominated Alex. Randall, of Annapolis, for Attorney General; Thomas Jump, of Caroline, for State Comptroller, and Daniel Weisel, of Hagerstown, for the Court of Appeals.

The trial of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana is progressing. Wm. M. Harrison, the Grand Secretary of the Order, is being examined on the witness stand, and he proves all that other witnesses have asserted as to the treasonable designs and proceedings of the American Knights and the Sons of Liberty. He fully implicates Vallandigham, Dodd, Bowles, &c., in all these proceedings, even to the contemplated murder of Mr. Coffin, the United States detective. We will endeavor to find room for a synopsis of Harrison's testimony.

Slowly, but surely, the Louisville Journal is becoming the organ of the party which is for "peace on any terms." A year ago, it declared that the Union party of Kentucky—meaning of course its followers—coincided in most views with Vallandigham. Daily we find articles in the Journal against the Government, well calculated, if not carefully written with the design, to bring the war for the preservation of the Union, into disrepute. Complaints against the Government in every shape are daily made in articles as insidiously worded as the language of the practiced seducer to his intended victim. The draft, the movement of the army, the national currency, the conduct of officers, and every thing which affords an opportunity, draws forth remarks in which it shows, however ambiguous the language used, its hostility to the Union—its hankering love for the "Confederacy." We warn the people against following or giving confidence to this Louisville Journal.

Public Speaking.

S. D. MORRIS, Esq., will speak at the Court House, this (Wednesday) evening, in response to the speeches made last night by E. L. Van Winkle, Esq. and Col. J. M. Harlan. The people are invited to attend.

The frauds perpetrated in the district of Indiana returning Voorhees to Congress, are so palpable, that Col. Washburn, his opponent, has been called upon by the Union men of the district to contest the election, and notice has been given to Voorhees that his right to a seat obtained by fraud will be contested.

All the peace Democratic papers are grumbling terribly that the soldiers are permitted to vote. They charge that the soldiers are bribed generally by mugs of beer! These organs of the peace Democracy are all for the Chicago platform, Pendleton and McClellan. What soldier will vote with them, and thus endorse their slander upon them?

Albert Pike has been appointed rebel Chief Justice of Arkansas, and is holding court at Washington. The court decided that all citizens who have taken the oath to the United States Government, are guilty of treason, and that the penalty is death. Several citizens who took the Union oath during the few weeks General Steele held command, have been arrested.

The anti-Union fugitive of Kentucky has much to say about confiscation of the property of traitors under the Federal Constitution and laws. It and the world knows that the traitors commenced this work, and punished every body in their limits that paid their debts, or endeavored to pay them, to Northern creditors. From the recent report of the rebel Receiver in Arkansas, we have the following statement of what has been received in that State alone from this source, under the law confiscating Northern indebtedness: "From merchants and others, due the people of the United States, \$1,370,000; sold confiscated goods belonging to Northern people, \$634,581; sold confiscated Steamboats, \$212,390; confiscated real estate, \$730,105.

One of the Louisville anti-Union McClellan organs endorses Mr. Stephens' plan for the settlement of our national difficulties as one of the best plans which has yet been proposed. Mr. Stephens proposes "a convention of all the States to fix up some arrangement to be submitted to each State, as the Federal Constitution was originally, no State to be bound by the agreement without its consent." The doctrine which he lays down as "the only key note to peace," is that of "the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States." This plan evidently looks upon the Union as entirely dismembered as dissolved into its original elements, to be bound together again only by some new arrangement, or new Constitution, which is to be agreed upon by all the States, and to bind only as long as those States may wish to be bound by it. The right of nullification and the right of secession—the supreme sovereignty of each State, is to be guaranteed by this arrangement. The old Union and the old Constitution are both destroyed.

Now, of this plan this anti-Union organ says, "in our judgment it offers a better chance for Union than a war of subjugation;" by this is meant the present war for the putting down of the rebellion. What then becomes of its old war cry, "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is?" Our Union is a nation, bound together by that solemn compact into which the people of the States entered, the Constitution, which is declared to be the supreme law of the land, and which declares that the laws of Congress shall be binding upon each and every State, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. It distinctly denies the "ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States." The Union proposed by Mr. Stephens is a mere collection of Republics, and its Constitution must regard them as such, not attempting to enforce any law upon any State, except such State wills it. Such a Union and such a Constitution are as far removed from the old Union and Constitution in which we have made our boast, and which have brought us power and strength exceeded by no nation of the earth, as it is possible for them to be.

But it all seems good in the sight of this McClellan organ, and the plan which, looking forward to an armistice, calls for a Convention of the States to establish such a Union and to fix up such an arrangement, is the plan it would see adopted. To such shame the anti-Union Chicago party would bring our nation, into such a depth of degradation it is willing to see us plunged, if only it can attain the rule over us. It is willing that all the blood of those noble ones who have fallen battling for the right, should be shed in vain; it is willing that those in rebellion against us should see all their hopes fulfilled, and their wicked schemes accomplished, thereby making our country a stench in the nostrils of all nations, if only its lust for place and power can be satisfied.

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Lt. Geo. F. Armor, Post Quartermaster, Second Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and late A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S. at this Post, has been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States. Lieut. Armor asked to be relieved from duty some months since, with a view to quit the service, his time having expired; but was not until very recently gratified in his wish. We learn that his accounts have given great satisfaction in the various departments in which he has served, and that he was mustered out and honorably discharged by his personal request.

We are informed that Quartermaster Armor is probably the second instance where a muster out and an honorable discharge were granted at the same time. This resulted from the very careful and correct manner in which he had kept his papers, etc.

The present is a favorable opportunity for presenting to our readers the following letter

